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Tun Boys can be had of Mosen, Smith, Adnelle & Co., 25 Proposate Street, Strand, London,

### Hands Off. John Bull

We printed yesterday from an authorita tive source the exact facts respecting the rights of this Government in Pago-Pago barbor and on the island of Tutulla.

Not only is the station of immense im portance to the future commerce of the United States and to the convenient exercise of the naval power we are so rapidly acquiring, but the national honor is concorned in the maintenance of rights which we have honestly and honorably obtained. If the facts are as reported, the attempt

of Great Britain to establish itself in Pago-Pago harbor is almost as violent and defiant a proceeding as would be the seizure of Gardiner's Bay by a man-of-war flying the English flag.

How far public sentiment in this country will tolerate a British invasion of our treaty rights in Samoa, was shown with sufficient distinctness three years ago, when Germany was the aggressor.

It is incredible that the State Department and President Harrison's Administration should be indifferent to the amazing report from the South Pacific. It is almost as incredible that the proceeding of the British commander should be in pursuance of a policy deliberately undertaken by his Government, the partner of the United States and of Germany in the tripartite agreement concerning Samos which was effected by the Berlin treaty.

Buch a course of interference with American rights would be comprehensible only upon the theory that Lord SALTERURY had desired to involve the incoming GLADSTONE Government in an international complication of the most embarrassing character.

## Judge Rumsey's Decision.

In two respects the decision of Mr. Justice RUMBRY in the Monroe county apportionment case sustains the action of the Demoeratic party through its leaders in Albany last winter.

Judge Rumsey upholds the census of 1892 as a valid basis for a reapportionment; and he also recognizes the power of the Legislature to make such reapportionment at the extra session. He holds however, that the new arrangement of Senate districts is unconstitutional because untaxed colored persons were not excluded from consideration; and that the apportionment as a whole is unconstitutional on account of the great inequality between the number of inhabitants in some districts as compared with the number in

As to the emission to exclude persons of color not taxed in making up the new Benate districts, it seems probable that the number of such persons was too small to have affected the apportionment one way or the other. As to the inequalities in the apportionment, the question is whether the action of the Legislature in such matters is subject to the supervision of the courts at all.

No time should be lost in obtaining a decision of the Court of Appeals on this point. The case should be heard and decided by that tribunal by the beginning of the autamn campaign. The Governor can easily have this done by convening an extraordinary General Term in the Fifth Department at an early date, so as to have the mediate appeal passed upon by the time the Court of Appeals meets in October.

# The Thumbs of lams

The penny-a-murder World is still en gaged in coddling anarchy. It has deserted the strikers, and none of the Homestead murderers is now regularly employed on its staff; but the woes of Private IAMS still make it weep. Private IAMS was suspended by his thumbs for expressing his sympathy with the World's policy. He was a soldier, virtually in a time and place of war, and he mutinied. Under the circumstances be ought to have congratulated himself that his thumbs were accepted as substitutes for his neck. The World laments the wrongs which he suffered. It writes letters to itself in commiseration of the martyr lams. Poor fellow! How much he must have suffered. How worthy of pity are the thumb joints of this mutineer, this applauder of murder, this genuine representative of the World!

In THE SUN of July 7 we find an account of the proceedings of the Homestead murderers of whom the World is the official organ. Their humane treatment of the surrendered and defenceless PINKERTON men makes you shrink with horror at the brutality of hurting the thumbs of the good Private IAMS, doesn't it?

"At first the mob devoted its energy to jeering and boting the captives, but long before the outer ramwith stones huried by the maddened populace. In their eagerness to do physical damage to the prisoners the rabble lost sight of the fact that hundreds of thei own men were exposed, and several of the escort were struck by the flying missiles; but the general sim of the fast-growing crowd was unpleasantly accurate,
"In the beginning, the dazed Pinkertons made no
attempt to defend themselves. They did their best to dodge the stones, but even before they reached the

outer gate, their boties were literally covered with Let us follow these captives in the hands of the gentle Homesteaders, the merciful

and civilized patrons of the World: "A tall, handsome woman in a blue calice gown be-gauthe trouble by throwing a handful of dust in the eyes of one of the prisoners. The man stopped in his tracks and uttered a groun of agony. 'My Goo, I'm blinded. he meaned. Serves you right, you dirty cur! replied his assairant, as she pulled from the pocket of her gown a bit of lagged stone and hurled it with crushing force at the suffering man. The asone atruck him in the mouth, and although he was six feet tall and weighed at least 200 pounds he fell face downward on the road. Two of the guards raised him to his feet and led him away. This man was badly hurt, the blood gushing from an ugly wound in his right cheek and four of his teeth were knocked out.

words cannot describe the scene that fol-Despite the pleading of the guards and the protests of a few conservative men, the mob vented its spleen on the dazed and wounded prisoners. Men were knocked down, pounded with clubs and stones, and women spat in their faces and tore their clothing, amid errams, cheers, and blesse. It was a pandemonium.
"Most of the mon assaulted were big of bone and had

slenty of muscle, but they were as infants in the hands of their frenzied assailants. With tears in their eyes they pleaded for mercy, but none was shown." Think upon the horrible outrage that was

to come to IAMS, and then see the PINKERTON men, the prisoners of the benevolent patrons of the World, on their way to the lockup:

" Howestead, July 6 .- When the unfortunate Pinker some arrived at the lockup they were a sorry-looking erowd. Every one of the more than two hundred of

them was bleeding freely; two of the men had their eyes knocked out, and in each case the union ball was hanging upon the unfortunate's cheek.

The men were marched in single file to the price. and as they passed along through the crowded every cilies essemed it a priviley and a pleasure to cof.

Mok, or thump them, until, worn out from abuse, they
seemed unable to walk, and they had to be almost car-

ried to the prison house." How deeply these esteemed citizens, compared with whom Malays running amuck are humanitarians, must have felt the disgrace of Private lams of the World! In

THE SUN of July 8 we find this: "Some of the men talked to reporters about the ter-rible fight, and of their treatment after they had sur-rundered. One of the more intelligent of the men who saiked said: 'We were subjected to the most hor safter we surrendered yesterday afternoon. We ere knocked down and beaten with the butts of rifles were knocked down and beaten with the outlied of our and shotguns, and many of us were robbed of our money, watches, and other valuables, while we were driven like a lot of sheep to slaughter through the

treets from the boat to the Rink and Opera House." But these persons were only watchmen employed to protect the property of pluto-They had no right to live. The crata. crowd through which they ran the gauntlet was as savage, as bloodthirsty, as brutal as has been seen since the time of the September massacre in Paris a hundred years ago, a crowd crazy with hate and murder. But what of it? What is murder if committed in accordance with the pocket of Mr. JOE PULITZER? What is the most revolting flendish savagery if done in the name of organized labor and murder? Think of the persecuted thumbs of Private IAMS of the World!

## The Wheat Crop of 1892.

Wheat being in universal daily use, and entering so largely into the foreign and domestic commerce of the country, there is probably no one article of production in which so many have a direct interest, as there is certainly none subject to so much obscuration and manipulation by parties concerned in its production, transportation, or distribution.

The crop now maturing has been subjected to more than the usual seasonal sophistications, and THE SUN has been at especial pains to secure such information in relation to the crop, at home and abroad, as will enable its readers to form correct conclusions as to the probable yield and the trend of prices.

The exceptional crop of the American field in 1891 has not deterred interested parties from representing that the current harvest would be only a little less; but it is evident that this view is wholly unwarranted, nor has there ever been any justification for it.

Comparisons with the phenomenal harvest of 1891 are unfair and misleading. From the very first introduction of the work of systematically gathering crop statistics and observing conditions, the records show no other season so uniformly favorable from seed time to harvest. We shall occupy much safer ground if our estimates and comparisons are based upon the results of the ten preceding harvests, showing an average product of about 12 bushels per acre.

While the autumn, winter, and spring preceding the great crop of 1891, were over the entire wheat belt exceptionally favorable, the meteorological conditions obtaining a year later were, as a rule, the very opposite. The result was that the autumnsown wheat entered the winter, over all the areas west of Pennsylvania and south of Michigan, small and weak, and had to struggle for existence until May, against adverse climatic conditions. It improved somewhat in May, and was able to recover some of the lost ground, and came to the ripening stage looking fairly well and giving better promise than has since been justified by the returns from the threshing machines. These returns have been disappointing over all the fields west of the seaboard States and north of the Ohio. The threshings have borne evidence, as they usually do, that the conditions prevailing during the seasons of growth and ripening are safe indices of the final outcome.

With spring wheat the conditions have from the first been still more unfavorable, and there has been no time since the sowing of the seed, which was from three to five weeks late, when there was the promise of an average crop, much less of such an unprecedented one as that of 1891. The indications now point to a yield in Minnesota and the Dakotas aggregating anywhere from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 bushels. all depending, however, upon whether frosts hold off until the later sown spring wheat matures the small yield which is all that is

now possible. State reports and other credible authorities show that the winter wheat areas, as a whole, are not likely to give more than an average yield; and that the spring wheat region will produce below the average. Assuming that the area sown to both varieties equals that of 1891, the indications are for an aggregate out-turn of about 480,000,000 bushels, being some 132,-000,000 less than the reported product of 1891, and showing likewise that the exportable surplus, from the crop of 1892, will be about 140,000,000 less, as domestic requirements have increased fully 8.000,000 bushels since last year.

Whatever surples, beyond the normal reserve, may remain from the grop of 1891. will augment the amount available for export; but this is one of those unknown quantities which cannot be estimated with the least degree of confidence.

Abroad, the situation presents as great a change from that of 1891 as is shown in America. India has a crop about 60,000,000 below that of last year; South America and Australasia together, crops that probably do not differ materially but are rather below than above those of 1891; while the crops of Asia Minor, northern Africa, Greece, and Bulgaria are decidedly inferior to those of last year. The harvests also of Italy, Hungary, Spain, and Portugal are from ten to fifteen per cent, below the

product gathered in 1891. The wheat area in Great Britain is so much less than last year that the product will be from \$,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels less. In Scandinavia the temperature has been so very low and rains so excessive as

all the cereals; while, on the other hand, drought and unequal distribution of the rainfall have brought crop fallure over wide Bussian areas, the indication being that wheat and rye will both be below an average, although from five to ten per cent. better than last year.

There is still great uncertainty about the condition of Russian crops, the utterances of various officials not being in accord; nor yet do they agree with those from commercial sources. Yet all admit that although the harvest may be somewhat better than that of last year, it cannot be an average one, and such seems to be the case also as regards the crop of Roumania.

While America has the promise of about an average wheat harvest, all European crops indicate yields below the average. Certainly that has been the result in India and Australasia, and there is not in the world any considerable area where present conditions point to such an out-turn above the average as will serve as an offset to the very wide areas where the yield will cer-

tainly be below. It is true that there are areas where the product will exceed that of last year; notably in France and Belglum, where the increase is likely to equal the diminution of 60,000,000 bushels in the crop of India; while the increase in the product of Russian wheat fields may equal the decrease in the product of Great Britain and Italy. But where can be found an increase that will equal the difference in the yield of the American fields?

Good News for the Friends of Ireland. Every man on this side of the Atlantic who wishes to see the hopes of Ireland fulfilled, will be gratified to learn that Mr. JOHN MORLEY is to occupy the post of Sec retary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and that there is no foundation for the report that Irish Nationalists would accept office under Mr. GLADSTONE.

Of all the British Liberals, Mr. Jons MORLEY, next to Mr. GLADSTONE himself, is regarded as the most genuine convert to home rule, and as disposed to make the most liberal concessions to the Nationalist opponent of coercion and a denouncer of the traditional system of Irish administration known as Castle Government. It is obviously essential to the smooth working of the temporary coalition between British Liberals and Irish Home Rulers that, during the interval which must elapse before a home rule bill can become a law, the administration of Ireland should be committed to a man in whom the Nationalists are able to put entire confidence. It should also be remembered that the Irish Secretary would by virtue of his office have, next to Mr. Grapstone, the largest share in framing a home rule project and in advocating it on the floor of the House of Commons. For this purpose, also, Mr. MORLEY is peculiarly qualified. He knows what the Irish people want: he is willing to grant it; and he is capable of carrying the Liberal members of Parliament to the utmost limit of the concessions that would be sanctioned by the British electors.

We have the decisive authority of Mr. JOHN DILLON for denying the report circulated in some English newspapers that certain places in the Gladstonian Ministry would be occupied by members of the Nationalist party. Mr. DILLON says that he and all his Nationalist colleagues are pledged to accept no post except under a purely Irish administration, and any man riolating the pledge would be expelled from the Nationalist organization. That was a wholesome rule to make, and, if it remains unbroken, all probably go well with Ireland. To would irreparably weaken the case of Irishmen on both sides of the Another interesting statement atives. made by Mr. Dillon relates to an important feature of the new Home Rule bill. He and his colleagues have stipulated, he says, that the number of representatives to be retained by Ireland at Westminster shall remain what it is now. This means that the Nationalists will not permit the Liberals to accept the amendment which the Unionists are certain to offer to the one man, one vote "bill-an amendment providing that representation shall throughout the United Kingdom be exactly apportioned to population.

A rigorous application of this principle would largely increase the representation of England in Parliament, would somewhat augment that of Scotland, and would materially cut down that of Ireland from the present figure, 103. The Nationalists hold that if, after the creation of a Dublin legislature, Ireland is to have any representation at all in the imperial Parliament, he is entitled to the number of delegates fixed by the Act of Union. Their notion is that constitutionally that number can, as in the case of Scotland, be increased, but cannot be diminished without the consent of the Irish people that formed one of the parties to the compact. If, as Mr. Dillon announces, the Irish Nationalists shall show themselves inflexible on this point, it is not impossible that Mr. GLADSTONE may be beaten on the Unionist amendment, for some Scotch and many English Liberals warmly favor the apportionment of representation to population. The Liberals who may desert Mr. GLADSTONE on this question are evidently governed by local rather than by party inter ests, since it is well understood that the general effect of the principle of apportionment referred to would be a decided gain in the number of Tory constituencies.

Mischievous Church Charity. The Rev. Mr. Banks of Boston says that the churches are neglecting their duty to the poor in great cities. He is " tired of the cant of saving souls," and would have them set to work "to save men and women as well as souls" by giving free entertainments for the poor and establishing employment agencies.

Mr. BANKS's sentiments are not at all original. Here in New York the church parishes have been organized as great and thoroughly methodized charitable and philanthropic agencies for several years past. The preaching of religion, or the 'saving of souls," constitutes but a small part of the work of the clergy. They go about trying to do material good to the poor, and they are assisted in the undertaking by multitudes of volunteers, plous and charitable men and women of the parishes. More effort and more money are expended in this philanthropic enterprise by the Protestant Churches of York, more especially, perhaps, the Episcopal, than in the mere maintenance of religious services. The list

industrial schools, and the other institutions for the practical assistan the poor maintained by a parish like Grace. St. George's, or St. Bartholomew's fills many pages of the church hand book. At this season they gather in the children of the poor at seaside homes, and in every way devisable by Christian sympathy want

and suffering are relieved. Nowadays the city parish is a great machine for philanthropic service. Never before was the obligation of Christian charity and helpfulness, of brotherhood and humanity, so generally and so seriously felt and fulfilled by rich and prosperous Christians. The doing of good to others has become a passion, an enthusiasm. As doctrinal belief and conviction have become relaxed this anxiety to exemplify the Christian virtue of charity has increased.

Yet never before was the manifestation of resentment against the rich so pronounced in society as now. In many cases it has become bitter and virulent hatred The poor are demanding better chances to help themselves, and charity does not silence them. They are right in this demand, for dependence is destructive of sound manly character. The breeding of the spirit of pauperism is a deplorable evil. The great blessing to men is to teach them self-helpfulness. But it is significant that the more the Churches follow the precepts of Mr. Banks, the more they stir up social discontent, or, at least, simultaneously this social discontent increases and be comes more embittered. The more the Church seeks to improve this material and temporal life the less disposed are the people to find consolation for their mundane sorrows and hardships in believing in the compensations of the life to come, and in looking forward to them. Christians "say there is a better life in the other world," shouted the bloodthirsty EMMA GOLDMAN at the meeting of the Anarchists on Monday evening: "then give the capitalists the better life, and make for yourselves the present as pleasant as possible."

# Confessions as Proof of Innocence.

Can a man on trial for a crime be allowed to show by way of defence that another erson, now deceased, confessed that he was the real perpetrator of the offence?

This question has recently arisen in the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky before Judge John W. BARB of Louisville. A Postmaster had been convicted of embezzlement in taking money out of a registered letter. Upon the demands. He has long been a vehement | trial he desired to introduce evidence tending to show that another person had confessed to having taken money from registered letters in the same Post Office and had killed himself the day after the confession. This evidence was excluded; and subsequently a motion was made before District Judge BARR for a new trial on the ground that the Court erred in not receivng such proof.

In an opinion denying this motion, which we find in the Albany Law Journal, Judge BARR declares that he has not been referred to any authority or been able to find any. either English or American, where this kind of evidence has been admitted in a criminal case. He succeeded in discovering one civil case in South Carolina where Postmaster was sued to recover the value of a letter containing money which it was alleged had been lost through the negligence of the defendant. In that case the defend ant was allowed to prove that a person who had access to the letters in the office had admitted that he himself stole the money. The reception of this evidence was upheld on the ground that it was the admission of an act committed by the party making it against his interest and subjecting him to infamy and penal consequences and on the further ground that the person who made the confession was dead. So long as the rule against the admission

of hearsay evidence prevails, we are not able to perceive any sound reason why person accused of a crime should be allowed to show that some one else has confessed that he committed it. Such a confession is simply an unsworn statement of a person who is not a party to the controversy be Atlantic in their Parliamentary represent- fore the court, who is under no constraint to tell the truth, and is not subject to cross-examination. It has repeatedly been held that such confessions cannot be proved in behalf of a prisoner where the person making the confession is still living For example, in the celebrated GREENFIELD murder case in this State an attempt was made to put in evidence a letter written by a man named ROYAL KELLOGG, containing statements which it was argued were equivalent to a con fession by KELLOGG that he committed the murder. The Court of Appeals held that this letter was properly excluded, inasmuch as it was only the declaration of a third party, merely hearsay testimony and upon no rule of evidence admissible and Judge MILLER referred to the well known fact that confessions of this character are sometimes made for the sole pur

pose of screening the real offender. We agree with Judge BABB that there is reception of such testimony because the person who made the confession happens to be dead, if it cannot properly be received during his lifetime. Indeed, the argument in favor of its admission if he is alive i much the stronger; for then it may be possible to enforce his attendance before the termination of the trial and obtain from him some explanation of his confession.

CHAUNCEY M. Depew can sleep for eighteen cours out of the twenty-four when on an ocean teamer,—Philadelphia Pines. No doubt of it, since the Times says so. But does he sleep eighteen hours every day of the

voyage? The morbid young English poet, John KEATS, sent a whining letter from London to a correspondent in 1819, which has just been sold by its owner, in which he says: "With remy livelihood, I will not write for it. for I will not mix with that most vulgar of all crowds, the literary." There is no doubt that, when KEATS wrote these bitter words, there were a lot of vulgar pretenders in the literar world of London, presumptuous snobs and grocgy scribblers, who turned out trash that has long been forgotten. It was a poor time for good literary men, though Brnon and

Scorr were then flourishing in the British

market. Since that period there has been a

great improvement in the quality and charac-

ter of the literary body in London, though

there are still plenty of poor sticks of authors In this city of New York, the intellectual metropolis of the American republic, the "literary crowd" has never been of the vulgar kind which KEATS abhorred while in London. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when KEATS lived his brief life. American literature was in its dawn, and the foremost figure in it was that of Washington Inving, the stately and gentle New Yorker whose most charming books then made their appearance. Contemporary with Invinc were several American authors of distinction, like BEYANT the poet, Banchorr the historian, Cooper the novelist, and others of familiar name, men of character as well as authors, and in every way unlike the "vulgar literary crowd" by which London was haunted in the me of KEATS. Ever since the days of Invino

our country have been men of fine quality and proud nature. We can say this of the American authors of to-day, as we can say it of those of the middle of the century, and as we have said it of those of the earlier years of the cen-

We trust that we shall never raise a vulgar literary crowd in New York or any of the outlying parts of our country. Authors of the fluence. They degrade the character, mind, norals, manners, and taste of the people who read their books, or who in any way fall under heir vulgerizing influence.

The Philadelphian whose letter about the proposed debate between Messrs, CLEVELAND and Harrison we printed on Thursday thinks that in such a debate Hannison would beat CLEVELAND all to pieces. We can tell him that we are not so sure of that; we are not nearly so sure of it as he is. This Philadelphian, who is anxious that the joint debate shall be held. appeals to his candidate in these earnest

"Good heavens, BENJAMIN! signify your willingness to meet Gaovas on this question [the Force bill], and it you leave a teaspoonful of him when you are through it will be all ron'd leave "

We are not so sure of that. If the joint debate come off, we shall see. We may see when BENJAMIN stands up to tackle GROVER that he has an adversary who can make short work of him and his Force bill. "Leave a teaspoonful of him!" When and hum! Why this language is almost inscient. It had better not be used vet.

If BEN shall send out the challenge which his Philadelphia backer wants him to send out and if the meeting which this backer favors shall be held. BEN will find out that he cannot get off with a speech of the kind that he is in the habit of making. Scraps of sentiment and bits of the spread-earle mixed up with a few collops and Indiana precents a lump of taffy and a lot of platitudes will not do in a debate on the Force bill, that black monstrosity of the Harrison party. No sir, BEN must appear with the black, raw head of the Force bill in his hand when he makes his speech, and must uphold it with argu

BEN "would not leave a teaspoonful" of the Democratic adversary, says BEN's Philadelphia backer. Well, BEN, we are not so sure of

In all the joint debates that may be held during this campaign, there must be courtesy th sides. We regret the fact that there was danger of a physical conflict between Governor TILLMAN and Col. ORB of South Carolina, when they met in the debate of last week. We regret to be compelled to say that Col. One, the conservative Democratic candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. was the party in fault. We regret that Col. ORR's conduct was such as to make it our duty to censure him on account of it. His conduct toward Governor TILLMAN, the Farmers' Alliance Democrat, was unjustifiable. Col. Onn did not sustain the charge he brought against Governor TILLMAN, and twice laid hands upon him when asked to sustain it. It is to the Governor's credit that he refrained from resenting the Colonel's violent action which almost led to a riot. We are sure that all gentlemen who saw the Columbia despatch in Friday's Sun will sustain our view of the case.

If the joint debates that have been begun in this campaign, and that have been held in several States, both Southern and Northern, are to be continued, they must be conducted with courtesy, in a spirit of mutual forbearance. We have empressed our approval of the ava tem of holding public debates between the candidates of both parties, but better far that they should never be held than that any of them should be disgraced by scenes of Violence, or by railing accusations, or by rancor ous language.

# "I have lived in Mexico five years, and never saw a beautiful Mexican woman," said a traveller from Monterey.—St. Louis Republic.

There are a great many beautiful women in Mexico, women of entrancing beauty and superb figure. Mexico has its share of such romen, a bigger share of them than some other countries have. They can be seen in the cities, including Monterey, in the pueblos, and upon the plantations or the ranches. Some of them are of pure Spanish stock, while others are Mestizos.

A traveller may go to any country without seeing beautiful women; it may not be his privilege to enjoy the sight of them. Again, a nan may not possess an eye for beauty, and may be unable to perceive it even when in its presence. Such a man is to be pitied. He can obtain relief only through the development of is perceptive and emotional powers.

In the rural regions of Maine men are muscular, self-reliant, not afraid of the dark. A man of that description named William Durr recently arrived in Lewiston from Monticello, registered at a hotel, and retired to his room. Before midnight an odor of illuminating gas pervaded the hostelry. It was traced to Mr. DUFF's room. A thin man was put through the transom opening, and the door was unfastened from the inside. The gassook was wide open. Mr. DUFF was aroused with some difficulty, and after he had become himself again he was asked: "Did you blow out the gas?"

Mr. Dury had heard many foolish questions but this seemed to him the most foolish of all. Did those city tavern-keeping people, he said to himself, take him for a chap that was afraid of the dark, and had they supposed that he was going to lie there all night with the gas flame flaring before his eyes? Or did they think that a man from Monticello could take no valid distinction which will permit the on such indolent airs within an hour or two after his arrival in the city that he would call a bell boy to blow out the gas for him? The absurdity of these suppositions almost staggered Mr. Duyr, but he managed to keep his elf-control and to reply:

"Yes: I blew it out, of course."

In these days people smile at the printed pictures of the queer-looking ship of the fifteenth century in which CHRISTOPHER COLUMus navigated the Atlantic, just as the people of Columnus's time doubtless smiled at the pictures of the queer-looking ships in which the old Greeks navigated the Mediterranean. Now then, let us not be too much set up when we contrast the ocean steamship of to-day with the caravel or the trireme of other times. It is possible that the people of a hundred years hence may smile, or even laugh, at the pictures of the steamships of which we now boast. They may say in 1902 that the steamers of 1892 are odd-looking things, old things made of fron (laughter) and propelled by steam (great laughter). The people of 1995 may have ships made of who knows what and propelled by forces that even EDISON OF TEEZLA does not know anything about. We lon't know what kind of ocean ships or air ships they will have. Nobody knows. But we all know that each generation smiles or laughs at the things of previous generations, without ever thinking that unborn generations will smile at its things. Why, even the hats of our grandfathers are laughed at nowadays.

We venture to say that every visitor to Constantinople who may have witnessed the religious ceremonies of the Mohammedan der-Scutari will certify to the impressiveness of these services. The worshipful motions of the bodies of the dervishes and the supplicatory sounds of their voices in prayer are exceedingly impressive; they are in some respects very pleasing both to the eye and the ear; and they are sure to solemnize the mind of any one who perceives their significance, even if he be a Christian. Those people who associate the dervishes only with the canine practice of howling. on account of the fact that they have been called "howling dervishes" by English writers, or who think that their ges ticulations are senseless, do them injustice. They did not how! when we were present at to cause grave fears as to the ripening of of the charities, employment agencies, and his contemporaries, the chief authors of their worship, but raised their voices rhyth-

mically and melodiquely in adoration and in rogation. Their gesticulation was methodical and in keeping with their vocal passages; all their acts of obcisance, genufication, and pros tration were both reverential and symbolica We repeat that the religious services of the dervishes, at least in one Mohammedan

osque, are impressive. Eminent men of devout habit may be seen taking part in these services. They sometimes appear as though in a state of holy rap-

We trust that the party of dervishes known as "howling dervishes," now in this city, who have come here from Syria in charge of shelk with well-attested credentials, are worthy of the ancient and remarkable to which they belong. We do not think highly of the fantastic tricks which they seem de strous of performing in this country. Nevertheless, for at least once, we bow and utter salaam in presence of their shelk

## HIGH EXPLOSIVES IN COMMON USE. ome Interesting Pacis and Statisties from

the British Authorities, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-The exciting events of this summer in Pennsylvania and Idaho have no doubt set people to thinking of the part that dynamite may play in the affairs of mankind. Few, however, who are unacquainted with the facts can appreciate the growth in the manufacture of this and other substances of the same nature applied to mining and angineering operations. But in England the statistics are perhaps more accessible, as there are there official inspectors of explosives, who have been for many years collecting and publishing them; and their sixteenth annual report tells the existing story for that

country. There are now no fewer than fifty-two ex plosives authorized for manufacture in the United Kingdom or for importation into it: and this array excludes all that are known as ammunition, such as cartridges for cannon or small arms, and also all fireworks. Within the year reports upon about a dozen have been added, and although, it is true, most of these are only slight variations on compounds already existing, still the activity in producing them shows the demand for high explosives in industrial operations.

Fifteen years ago, when the Explosives act took effect in Great Britain, the number of factories, excluding those for fireworks, was 55; now it is 125; and it is also noted that there has been "a vast augmentation of the number of persons employed therein." Besides the factories, there are 372 magazines for high explosives.

The small number of accidents occurring in the manufacture of explosives is quite remarkable. The accidents of all sorts for the year, including those from fireworks and also gunpowder, except non-fatal mining accidents with gunpowder, numbered 144, resulting in 39 deaths and 130 cases of injury. But out of hese there were 82 accidents, involving 34 deaths and 101 injuries, in the general use of the explosives, so that only 62 accidents, in volving five deaths and 29 injuries, are to be ascribed to manufacture, storage, and conveyance. In manufacturing itself only one leath and 23 cases of injury occurred during the year. The average for the previous ten years in manufacture had been seven, and during the seven years before the Explosive act was put into operation it exceeded 39. When to these facts we add the vast increase in the trade, the beneficial effects of the official supervision must be apparent. Again, of the pine deaths in the last two

years from manufacture, not one occurred with the newer explosives, the nitro-com pounds, but all took place in gunpowde factories. This points to a leading fact in the whole subject, namely, the vast progress effected in making the high explosives saf both in compounding and in handling. When first introduced, their tremendous force first introduced, their tremendous force caused them to be regarded with a wholesome dread; and in fact they were then very dangerous for people to meddle with who were careless or ignorant in regard to them. But the very need of applying them to mechanical operations where many men were employed has caused constant efforts to get totally safe high explosives. But the British inspectors still send out warnings as to their proper use, such as, for example, not to attempt to thaw the nitro-glycerine compounds, except in the special apparatus provided for the purpose.

It is noted that "accidents with explosives into which nitro-glycerine does not enter, such It is noted that "accidents with explosives into which nitro-glycerine does not enter, such as gun cotton, tonite, and roburite, have been very few." In fact, when the accidents of the year are classified, we find forty-eight, with nineteen killed and forty-two injured, ascribed to gunpowder; thirty-five, with twelve killed and forty-seven wounded, to the nitro-glycerine class of high explosives, such as dynamite, blasting gelatine, and so on, and only nine, with three killed and four wounded, to the nitro-cellulose class, such as gun cotton and tonite, and the nitro-benzol class, such as roburite, securite, and bellite.

It has been thought, however, that the

tonite, and the nitro-benzoi class, such as roburite, securite, and belifte.

It has been thought, however, that the fumes of the last-named class were unusually injurious to the health of coal miners. But the London Engineer, in reviewing the facts already presented, notes that a committee appointed by the Durham Coal Drivers and Durham Coal Miners' associations, after carrying on experiments in seven collected for more than eighteen months, came to an opposite opinion. Their main conclusions are tabulated as follows:

1. That the preducts of the explosion of roburits and tentic are not more deleterious than those of gap powder. The continuous continuous and that throughout the inquiry no case of nitro-benzene in the products of explosion, and that throughout the inquiry no case of nitro-benzene prisoning was net with. B. That with regard to the production from relevant form, and gunpowder of carbon unonadid, the quantity found in average samples of air collected in the "place" is small, and is so quickly dissipated by the air current as to have been detected only in "traces" at an interval of new minutes after the firing of the shot.

Accordingly the committee recommended

of aveminutes after the firing of the shot.

Accordingly the committee recommended only that the cartridges should be fired by electricity, and that five minutes should elapse after the shot before the hewers re-entered the place. In one case, however, a jury found that a minor had died of meningitis resulting from inhaling roburits fumes, although the engineer suggests that the jury may have only wanted to give his family the headit of the doubt, so as to entitle them to a share in the Miners' Relief Fund. In the House of Commons the Home Secretary said he had competent expert opinions not in accordance with the verdict, and the use of the explosive in question for mining is still allowed. tion for mining is still allowed.

# A Decaying Concern.

Hearn that the New York Associated Press has run behind in its accounts with the Western Union Telegraph Company to the extent

of over \$100,000. The Western Union people are pushing the account for collection and it looks as if the wires would again be cut off from the Assoclated Press papers.

The most extraordinary thing is that Col. Shepard is boasting that at the last monthly meeting of the A. P. a dividend was raid. Some doubt is thrown on this in well-informed quarters, but, again, a gentleman who was recently in treaty for the Journal of Comserve was most positively assured by Mi David M. Stone that a dividend would be de clared at the meeting in question.

# During the Homestead Sirike.

From the Tray Paily 11 -To their credit, be it said, the great majority of the newspapers of the country counseled produce and exerted every effort to stay the passints round by the strike and the battle with the Pinkertons. One conspicuous saception was the New 1 1 0 and, which became openly unarchistic in its note ances, doing all in its power to add fue; to the flames. When Berkman attempted the assassination of Mr. 12 ck many at once attributed the impulse of the would be murderer to the wards of the Borld and of a few demagogues who passed the bounds of prudence in their efforts to turn the strike to partisan account. Anarchy is not to be allowed, whether it appears in the person of John Mos er in the pages of a newspaper which does not scraple thus to presidute its columns to the basest of uses.

From the Off City Minited, lie was standing near the station with a grip in his and and a thougattal book on his face. All at once he on menced fumbled this pore size like anxiety seemed o increase as he searched one probet after abottor. What's the matter? saled an acquaintance who

"What a the main's claimed along, and preforclaimed along, "Why, I'm soing away on a vacation, and Preforgottels something,"
"What is it?"
"That's a prefly question to sak. If I knew I
wouldn't be worrying about it I made a memorandum
and now I van't find—ab, here it is."
And he issued out a card on which was written:

The personal discomfort and the worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of tungs and throat, which tunally attendit, are all remedied by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe medicine for pulmonary disor ders and throat affections—45s.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The cool wave brought new life to Newport as well as to every other place. A decided increase of gayety has prevalled there this past week. and many invitations are out for the week to come. The coach Aquidneck has become a great success, and its initial trip on Monday was a social event. All Newport turned out to do it honor, and enjoyed to the full the picture it presented. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll occupied the box seat, and was every whit as beautiful as in the days, not so long ago. when as Miss Marion Langdon she was the "belle of the ball." Miss Cushing looked uncommonly well and Miss Hunnewell and Miss Winthrop were very becomingly rowned. The men of the party included Mr. Fred O. Beach, Mr. Thomas Cushing. Ms. Center Hitchcock, and Mr. W. Cutting, Jr. With the Aquidneck running from Newport and the Independence and the Constitution on the Gloucester coast, there can be no doubt that coaching has come to stay.

Polo playing has begun and great interest to felt in the matches. The teams practise a great deal and an improvement in them to noticeable already. Mr. Stanley Mortimer's return to the polo field was an occasion for much enthusiasm. Aug. 10, 18, and 20 are the dates that have been chosen for the matches, and no pains have been spared to make every detail perfect.

Aug. 20 is the date also for the annual coach ing parade, and there will be a display that day well worth seeing. It is to be hoped the committee in charge will have the foresight to do what a Washington man did. He had issued invitations for some out-of-door fête, and the day before he asked the Signal Office for particulars as to what the weather was to be He was told "showery," so in the morniag. although the sun was shining brightly, he altered all his arrangements and gave an indoor luncheon instead, which was all the more enjoyed through the drenching rain which descended from an apparently clear sky.

Mr. Smith Clift's reception for his daughter and son-in-law, the Baron and Baroness de Vaudenil, was one of the entertainments of last week. The Baroness was very becomingly gowned in a Parisian costume of white and gold. A dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard and one by Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll were also noticeably fine, even in these days of fine dinners.

The Casino dances were well attended last week. With all the pretty women in Newport and the number of men, unprecedented even for yacht-cruise week, it is not remarkable that it should have been so. Miss Hope Goddard, who is among the guests composing Mr. J. Van Alen's house party at present, is a great belle, and Mrs. Willie Jay and Mrs. George De Forest are never at a loss for attention. Mrs. "Jimmy" Kernochan, who has been vis-

iting her mother-in-law, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan. as returned to Narragansett, where, as Miss Eloise Stevenson, she was always a great bells. She is wonderfully girlish in appearance, and dresses in a peculiarly sovere style, which suits her to perfection. Among the men who are at Newport is Mr.

John Furman, who is connected with the Westchester Country Club. He has hired Mr. Henry A. Coster's house this season, and has a large establishment, with liveried servanta stable full of horses, no end of traps, and all the paraphernalis of a rich young bachelor Mr. Furman has also taken a lease of the old Furman place at Westchester for a term of rears, and is fitting it up in a sumptuous style. The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club brought many old friends together and revived the memories of pleasant days and jolly trips of years gone by. Yachting is a sport dear to the manly heart, and one that will never die out. For a few years it was not quite so much the fashion as when Commodore McVickar and Leonard Jerome were the prime movers. To own a yacht is now a sine que non for every man to whom the luxury is possible. The rendezvous at Glen Cove harbor on Tuesday gathered together as fine specimens of American manhood as one ould wish to see. As the yachts sailed and steamed along the Sound, in their wake they left a ripple of excitement and gayety which grew larger and larger, until it culminated at lew London and flowed over to Newport Wherever and whenever possible the yachtemen were fêted, and the forty-eighth annual cruise will be quite a memorable one to many a member of the club.

To Bar Harbor all eves are turning with admiration, interest, and sometimes envy, for the social world seem to have chosen it for their pet particular battle ground this summer. The diplomatic corps, with few exceptions, have elected to spend their time there, and the exhilarating air seems to have had a most stirring effect upon one and all. An incessant dancing, fills up every moment of the day.

The reception given on Tuesday by the Turkish Minister and Mr. Diodati Thompson at the Kebo Valley Club house was a very delightful affair. All the world turned out, and many compliments were paid on the success of the entertainment. Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Bsitimore, and New York were all well represented. Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, the stensister of

Mr. Coleman, is a great favorite at Bar Harbor this season. Mrs. Frederick Ehinelander Jones and her daughter entertain a great deal this summer. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are a great addi-

tion to the new arrivals. Mrs. Webb is so charmingly unaffected and cordial in her manner that she wins for herself hosts of friends wherever she goes. The dinner dances at Bar Harbor, the first of which takes place Tuesday, promise to be very successful. Mrs. Frederick R. Jones, Mrs.

A. C. Barney, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. William Lawrence Green. Mrs. George A. Robbins, and Mrs. Edward Mo-Cauley will each give dinners to ten or twelve guests, who will afterward meet at the club house for a dance. The Badminton Club, organized by Mrs.

Philip Livingston, meets every week at the Musgrave bowling alley, and reminds one vividit of the Lenten Badminton Club, so many of the members of that fashionable organizetion are spending the summer at Bar Harbos. The weekly dances at Kebo Valley are very well attended this season. There are an unusual number of dancing men, and more are arriving all the time. The subscription ball is to be given on Thursday. The patronesses include Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Miss Turner, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. Robert Minturn, and Mrs. Henry Chapman.

With the close of the tennis tournament somewhat of a reaction has taken place in the gayety at Southampton. While the matches were playing, no matter how intense was the heat, sea bathing and sea breezes were alike forsworn, and young and old gathered at the tennis courts. Southampton is a paradise for girls not yet in society, and college men swarm there, but in the middle of summer the older girls betake themselves to Newport and Bar Harbor, and the place is left to the young folks.

Lazy Lenox, as it has been dubbed, is still waiting her turn. She will soon make herself heard from, and in the mean time is growing more and more beautiful every day. The Misses Barnes, Miss Gandy, Miss Duer, Miss Greenleaf, and the Misses Braun find plenty to do with tennis, archery, boating, and informal dancing. Not many weeks will pass before Lenox will be the fashionable centre. and the gay devotees who come flocking here will wonder why they ever thought any other place more attractive.

Americans in London are departing day by

day. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Coster have left for Paris en route for Homburg. where the season will begin next week, and the Prince of Wales will make his annual appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith and Mrs. Burn will remove to Mr. Leith's Scottish estate as soon as Mrs. Burn has sufficiently recovered from her ate illness to make the journey. Mrs. Cornelius Garrison, who has for several years occupied No. 33 Grosvenor square, has bought from Lord Donnington No. 25 in the same

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